The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. vl-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

DYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American house. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

HENRY ZEPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. vl-n15

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, at Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store vl-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

DR. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." vl-n1

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." vl-n43

B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

G. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main street, west of Iron street. vl-n43

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stehner, Main st above Court House. vl-n

EAGLE HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

LEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. vl-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-n6

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

COX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. vl-43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing Mill near the railroad. vln6

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln7

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln6

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln6

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. vl-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. vl-n43

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

B. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n16

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

W. RARB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar ware, near the Forks Hotel. vl-n43

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vln47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Franklin Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS &Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln19

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Koutenbaulder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and Manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'66

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. (Jan1,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
nov. 15,'67.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P. O. Box 5123, 195 Broadway, New York. Aug. 6,'69-1y.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY gives notice that he still continues the
MANUFACTURE OF
WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWERS,
and is again in the field for the Harvest of 1870, and is prepared to furnish Farmers with the most reliable Machines offered to the public.
I also build DOUBLE-GEARED JACKS, to attach to the rod of a four-horse Lever Power, to attach my Threshers to. Three horses will do the same amount of threshing with this arrangement, that four will with any other thresher.
I am also Agent to sell WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER and WINNOWERS.
For further particulars or for the purpose of ordering machines, address
J. M. HULSHIZER,
je10'70-4m Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

$25—THE FOLSOM IMPROVED Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine. The cheapest First Class Machine in the Market. *Agents wanted* in every Town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular, address, A. S. HAYWOOD, Gen. Agent, No. 700 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. (apr15'70-3m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 5, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, I. H. WALTER, } Gen'l Partners, Special Partner.
je24'70-1f.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSSIES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,'67-tf.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Apr.27,'69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

FORKS HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned has taken this well known House, lately occupied by George W. Manger, and has put it in thorough repair with entirely new furniture, &c. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests. The bar always supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. T. BENT. TAYLOR
mar17'70-3m.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar17'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT,
Bloomsburg, June 13, 1870-tf

NOTICE.
All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once, otherwise they will be collected according to law. S. H. MILLER,
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1870-tf Administrator

Choice Poetry.

Where Shall the Baby's Dimple Be?

BY DR. HOLLAND.

Over the cradle a mother hung,
Softly crooning a slumber song;
And these were the simple words she sung
All the evening long:

"Cheek or chin, or knuckle or knee,
Where shall the baby's dimple be?
Where shall the angel's finger rest
When he comes down to the baby's nest?
Where shall the angel's touch remain
When he awakens my babe again?"

Still as she bent and sang so low,
A murmur into her music broke;
And she paused to hear, for she could but know
The baby's angel spoke:

"Cheek or chin, knuckle or knee,
Where shall the baby's dimple be?
Where shall my finger fall and rest
When I come down to the baby's nest?
Where shall my finger's touch remain
When I awaken your babe again?"

Silent the mother sat, and dwelt
Long in the sweet delay of choice;
And then by her baby's side she knelt,
And sang with a pleasant voice:

"Not on the limb, Oh angel dear!
For the charm with its youth will disappear,
Not on the cheek shall the dimple be,
For the harboring smile will fade and flee;
But touch thou the chin with an impress deep,
And my baby the angel's seal shall keep."

Miscellaneous.

REMARKABLE DREAM.

Mark Twain's Thrilling Adventure, and Long Talk with a Spook from the Old Graveyard in Pine Street—There appears to be more Truth than Poetry in the Conversation—It is hoped the Famous "Thirty-one" will not be Alarmed.

When that versatile genius, Mark Twain was in this city last winter he was forcibly struck with the wretched appearance of the dilapidated old graveyard on Pine street, which is becoming an eyesore to everybody. It made such an impression on his mind that he had a singular dream, which he relates in the Buffalo *Express* as follows:

The time of night appeared to be 12 or 1 o'clock, and I imagined that I was sitting on a door step in Pine street, Williamsport, Pa., a short distance above the railroad. There was no human sound in the air, not even a footstep. There was no sound of any kind to emphasize the dead stillness, except the occasional hollow barking of a dog in the distance and a fainter answer of a further dog. Presently down the street I heard a bony clack-clacking, and guessed it was the the castanets of a serenading party. In a miaute more a tall skeleton, hooded and half-clad in a tattered and mouldy shroud whose shreds were flapping about the ribby lattice-work of its person, swung by me with a stately stride, and disappeared in the gray gloom of the starlight. It had a broken and worm-eaten coffin on its shoulder and something in its hand. I knew what the clacking was, then—it was this party's joints working together, and his elbows knocking against his sides as he walked. I may say I was surprised. Before I could collect my thoughts and enter upon any speculations as to what this apparition might portend, I heard another one coming—for I recognized his clack-clack. He had two-thirds of a coffin on his shoulder, and some foot and head-boards under his arm. I mightily wanted to peer under his hood and speak to him, but when he turned and smiled upon me with his cavernous sockets and his projecting grin as he went by, I thought I would not detain him. He was hardly gone when I heard the clacking again, and another one issued from the shadowy half-light. This one was bending under a heavy grave stone, and dragging a shabby coffin after him by a string. When he got to me he gave me a steady look for a moment or two, and then rounded to and backed up to me, saying:

"Ease this down for a fellow, will you?"

I eased the grave stone down till it rested on the ground, and in doing so noticed that it bore the name of "John Baxter Copmanhurst," with "May, 1839," as the date of his death. The deceased sat wearily down by me and wiped his os frontis with his major maxillary—chiefly from former habit I judge, for I could not see that he brought away any perspiration.

"It is too bad, too bad," said he, drawing the remnant of his shroud about him and leaning his jaw pensively on his hand! Then he put his left foot up on his knee and fell to scratching his ankle bone absently with a rusty nail which he got out of his coffin.

"What is too bad, friend?"

"Oh, everything, everything. I almost wish I never had died."

"You surprise me. Why do you say this? Has anything gone wrong? What is the matter?"

"Matter! Look at this shroud—rags. Look at this gravestone, all battered up. Look at that disgraceful old coffin. All a man's property going to ruin and destruction before his eyes and ask him if anything is wrong? Fire and brimstone!"

"Calm yourself, calm yourself," I said. "It is too bad—it is certainly too bad, but then I had not supposed that you would much mind such matters, situated as you are."

"Well, my dear sir, I *do* mind them. My pride is hurt and my comfort is impaired—destroyed, I might say. I will state my case—I will put it to you in such a way that you can comprehend it, if you will let me," said the poor skeleton, tilting the hood of his shroud back, as if he were clearing for action, and thus unconsciously giving himself a jaunty and festive air very much at variance with the grave character of his position in life—so to speak—and in prominent contrast with his distressful mood.

"Proceed," said I.

"I reside in the shameful old grave yard a block or two below you here, in this street, nearly opposite the church. There, now, I just expected that cartilege would let go!—Third rib from the bottom, friend, hitch the end of it to my spine with a string if you have got such a thing about you, though a bit of silver wire is much pleasanter, and more durable and becoming, if one keeps it polished—to think of shredding out and going to pieces in this way, just on account of the indifference and neglect of one's posterity!"—and the poor ghost grated his teeth in a way that gave me a wrench and a shiver—for the effect is mightily increased by the absence of muffling flesh and cuticle. "I reside in that old grave yard, and have for these thirty years; and I tell you things are changed since I first laid this old tired frame there, and turned over and stretched out for a long sleep, with a delicious sense upon me of being done with bother, and grief, and anxiety, and doubt and fear, forever and ever, and listening with comfortable and increasing satisfaction to the sexton's work, from the startling clatter of his first spadeful on my coffin till it dulled away to the faint pattering that shaped the roof of my new home—delicious? My! I wish you could try it to-night!" and out of my reverie deceased fetched me with a rattling slap with a bony hand.

"Yes, sir, thirty years ago I laid me down there, and was happy. For it was out in the country, then—out in the breezy, flowery, grand old woods, and the lazy winds gossiped with the leaves, and the squirrels capered o'er us and around us, and the creeping things visited us, and the birds filled the tranquil solitude with music. Ah, it was worth ten years of a man's life to be dead then! Everything was pleasant. I was in a good neighborhood for all the dead people that lived near me belonged to the best families in the city. Our posterity appeared to think the world of us. They kept our graves in the very best condition; the fences were always in faultless repair, headboards were kept painted or whitewashed, and were replaced with new ones as soon as they began to look rusty or decayed; monuments were kept upright, railings intact and bright, the rose bushes and the shrubbery trimmed, trained and free from blemish, the walks clean and smooth and graveled. But that day has passed. Our descendants have forgotten us. My grandson lives in a stately mansion built with money made by these old hands of mine and I sleep in a neglected grave with invading vermin that gnaw my shroud to build them nests with a! I and friends that lie with me founded and secured the prosperity of this fine city, and the stately bantling of our loves leaves us to rot in a dilapidated cemetery which neighbors curse and strangers scoff at. See the difference between the old time and this—for instance: Our graves are all caved in, now; our head-boards have rotted away and tumbled down; our railings reel this way and that, *with one foot in the* air, after a fashion of unseemly levity; our monuments lean wearily and our gravestones bow their heads discouraged; there be no adornments any more,—no roses, no shrubs, nor graveled walks, nor anything that is a comfort to the eye, and even the paintless old board fence that did make a show of holding us sacred from companionship with beasts and the defilement of heedless feet, has tottered till it overhangs the street, and only advertises the presence of our dismal resting place and invites yet more derision to it. And now we cannot hide our poverty and tatters in the friendly woods, for the city has stretched its withering arms abroad and taken us in, and all that remains of the cheer of our old homes is the cluster of lugubrious forest trees that stand, bored and weary of city life, with their feet in our coffins, looking into the hazy distance and not wishing they were there. I tell you it is disgraceful!

You begin to comprehend—you begin to see how it is. While our descendants are living sumptuously on our money right around us in the city, we have to fight hard to keep skull and bones together. Bless you there isn't a grave in our cemetery that doesn't leak—not one. Every time it rains in the night we have to climb out and roost on the trees—and sometimes we are wakened suddenly by the chilly water trickling down the back of our necks. Then I tell you there is a general heaving up of old graves and kicking over of old monuments, and scampering of old skeletons for the trees! Bless me, if you had gone along there some nights after twelve you might have seen as many as fifteen of us roosting on one limb, with our joints rattling drearily and the wind wheezing through our ribs! Many a time we have perched there for three or four dreary hours and then come down, stiff and chilled through and drowsy, and borrowed each other's skulls to bail out our graves with—if you will glance up in my mouth, now as I tilt my head back, you can see that my head-piece is half full of old dry sediment—how top-heavy and stupid it makes me sometimes! Yes, sir, many a time if you had happened to come along just before the dawn you'd have caught us bailing out the graves and hanging our shrouds on the fence to dry. Why, I had an elegant shroud stolen from there one morning—think a party by the name of Smith took it, that resides in a plebian grave-yard over yonder—I think so because the first time I ever saw him he hadn't anything on but a check shirt, and the last time I saw him he was at a social gathering in the new cemetery, he was the best dressed corpse in the company—and it is a significant fact that he left when he saw me; and presently an old woman from here missed her coffin—she generally took it with her when she went anywhere, because she was liable to take cold and bring on the spasmodic rheumatism, that originally killed her, if she exposed herself to the night air much. She was named ——— ———, you might know her? She has two upper front teeth, is tall, but a good deal inclined to stoop, one rib on the left side gone; has one shred of rusty hair hanging down from the left side of her head, and one little tuft just above and a little forward of her right ear, has her under jaw wired on one side where it had worked loose, small bone of left forearm gone—lost in fight—has a kind of swagger in her gait and a 'gallus' way of going with her arms akimbo and her nostrils in the air—has been pretty free and easy, and is all damaged and battered up till she looks like a queensware crate in ruins—may be you have met her?"

"God forbid!" I involuntarily ejaculated, for somehow I was not looking for that form of question, and it caught me a little off my guard. But I hastened to make amends for my rudeness and say: "I simply meant I had not had the honor—for I would not deliberately speak discourteously of a friend of yours. You were saying that you were robbed—and it was a shame too—but it appears by what is left of the shroud you have on, that it was a costly one in its day. How did—"

A most ghastly expression began to develop among the decayed features, and shriveled integuments of my guest's face, and I was beginning to grow uneasy and distressed, when he told me he was only working up a deep sly smile, with a wink in it, to suggest that about the time he acquired his present garment, a ghost in a neighboring cemetery missed one. This reassured me, but I begged him to confine himself to speech, thenceforth, because his facial expression was uncertain. Even with the most elaborate care it was liable to miss fire. Smiling should especially be avoided. What *he* might honestly consider a shining success was likely to strike me in a very different light. I said I liked to see a skeleton cheerful, even decorously playful, but I did not think smiling was a skeleton's best hold.

"Yes, friend," said the poor skeleton, "the facts are just as I have given them to you. Two of these old graveyards—the one that I reside in and one further along—have been deliberately neglected by our descendants of to-day until there is no occupying them any longer. Aside from the osteological discomfort of it—and that is no light matter this rainy weather—the present state of things is ruinous to property. We have got to move or be content to see our effects wasted away and utterly destroyed. Now you will hardly believe it, but it is true, nevertheless, that there isn't a single coffin in good repair among all my acquaintance—now this is an absolute fact. I do not refer to people who come in a pine box mounted on an express wagon, but I am talking about your high-toned silver-mounted burial-case, monumental sort, that travel under plumes at the head of a procession, and have choice of cemetery lots—I mean folks like the ———'s and the ———'s and ———'s and such. They are all about ruined. The most substantial people in our set, they were. And now look at them—utterly *used up and poverty-stricken.* One of the ———'s actually traded his monument to a late bar-keeper for some fresh shavings to put under his head. I tell you it speaks volumes, for there is nothing a corpse takes so much pride in as his monument. He loves to read the inscription. He comes after a while to believe what it says, himself, and then you may see him sitting on the fence night after night enjoying it. Epitaphs are cheap, and they do a poor chap a world of good after he is dead, especially if he had hard luck while he was alive. I wish they were used more. Now I don't complain, but confidentially, I *do* think it was a little shabby in my descendants to give me nothing but this old slab of a gravestone—and all the more that there isn't a compliment on it. It used to have

"GONE TO HIS JUST REWARD"

on it, and I was proud when I first saw it, but by and by I noticed that whenever an old friend of mine came along he would hook his chin on the railing and pull a long face and read along down till he came to that, and then he would chuckle to himself and walk off looking satisfied and comfortable. So I scratched it off to get rid of those fools. But a dead man always takes a deal of pride in his monument. Yonder goes a half a dozen of the ———'s now, with the family monument along. And ——— and some hired spectress went by with his a while ago. Hello, ———, good-by old friends! That's ——— died in '44—belongs to our set in the cemetery—fine old family—great-grandmother was an Injun—I am on the most familiar terms with him—he didn't hear me was the reason he didn't answer me. And I am sorry, too, because I would have liked to introduce you. You would admire him. He is the most disjointed, sway-backed and generally distorted old skeleton you ever saw, but he is full of fun. When he laughs it sounds like rasping two stones together and he always starts it off with a cheery screetch like raking a nail across a window-pane. Hey, ———! That is old ——— ——— shroud cost four hundred dollars—entire trousseau, including monument, twenty-seven hundred. This was in the Spring of '26. It was enormous style for those days. Dead people came all the way from the Alleghenies to see his things—the party that occupied the grave next to mine remembers it well. Now do you see that individual going along with a piece of a head-board under his arm, one leg bone below his knee gone, and not a thing in the world on! That is———, and next to ———, he was the most sumptuously outfitted person that ever entered our cemetery. We are all leaving. We cannot tolerate the treatment we are receiving at the hands of our descendants. They open new cemeteries, but they leave us to our ignominy. They mend the streets, but they never mend anything that is about us or belongs to us. Look at that coffin of mine—yet I tell you in its day it was a piece of furniture that would have attracted attention in any drawing-room in this city. You may have it if you want it—I can't afford to repair it. Put a new bottom in her, and part of a new top, and a bit of fresh lining along the left side, and you'll find her about as comfortable as any receptacle of her species you ever tried. No thanks—no, don't mention it—you have been civil to me and I would give you all the property I have got, before I would seem ungrateful. Now this winding-sheet is a kind of a sweet thing in its way, if you would like to ———. No? Well, just as you say, but I wished to be fair and liberal—there's nothing mean about *me*. Good-bye, friend, I must be going. I may have a good way to go to-night—don't know. I only know one thing for certain, and that is, that I am on the emigrant trail, now, and I'll never sleep in that crazy old cemetery again. I will travel till I find respectable quarters, if I have to hoof it to New Jersey. All the boys are going. It was decided in public conclave, last night, to emigrate, and by the time the sun rises there won't be a bone left in our old habitations. Such cemeteries may suit my surviving friends but they do not suit the remains that have the honor to make these remarks. My opinion is the general opinion. If you doubt it, go and see how the departing ghosts upset things before they started. They were almost riotous in their demonstrations of distaste. Hello, here are some of the ———, and if you will give me a lift with this tombstone I guess I will join company and jog along with them—mighty respectable old family, the———, and used to always come out in six-horse hearses, and all that sort of thing fifty years ago when I walked these streets in daylight. Good bye friend."

And with his gravestone on his shoulder he joined the grisly procession, dragging his damaged coffin after him, for notwithstanding he pressed it upon me so earnestly, I utterly refused his hospitality. I suppose for as much as two hours these sad outcasts went clacking by, laden with their dismal effects, and all that time I sat pitying them. One or two of the youngest and least dilapidated among them inquired about midnight trains on the railways, but the rest seemed unacquainted with that mode of travel, and merely asked about common public roads to various towns and cities, some of which are not on the map now, and vanished from it and from the earth as much as thirty years ago, and some few of them never had existed any where but on maps, and private ones in real estate agencies at that. And they asked about the condition of the cemeteries in these towns and cities, and about the reputation the citizens bore as to reverence for the dead.

This whole matter interested me deeply, and likewise compelled my sympathy for these homeless ones. And it all seeming real, and I not knowing it was a dream, I mentioned to one shrouded wanderer an idea that had entered my head to publish an account of this curious and very sorrowful exodus, but said also that I could not describe it truthfully, and just as it occurred, without seeming to trifle with a grave subject, and exhibit an irreverence for the dead that would shock and distress their surviving friends. But this bland and stately remnant of a former citizen leaned him far over my gate, and whispered in my ear, and said:

"*Do not let that disturb you. The community that can stand such graveyards as those we are emigrating from can stand anything a body can say about the neglected and forsaken dead that lie in them.*"

At that very moment a cock crowed, and the wierd procession vanished and left not a shred or a bone behind. I awoke, and found myself lying with my head out of the bed and "sagging" downward considerably—a position favorable to dreaming dreams with morals in them, may be, but not poetry.

MARK TWAIN.

AN EXPENSIVE CURIOSITY.—One of the saddest things that ever came under my notice (said the banker's clerk,) was there in Corning, during the war. Dan Murphy enlisted as a private, and fought very bravely. The boys all liked him, and when a wound by and by weakened him down till carrying a musket was too heavy work for him, they clubbed together and fixed him up as a sutler. He made money then and sent it always to his wife to bank for him. She was a washer and ironer, and knew enough by hard experience to keep money when she got it. She didn

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, July 1, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Bradley Again.

In our issue of June 3rd, we published an extract from an Insurance Magazine, which we found in the *Gazette & Bulletin*, adverse to the Co-operative Relief Association of Espy, organized by Mr. M. C. McCollum. To this extract we added three or four lines of editorial comment stating that Mr. McCollum was a Republican of good standing and should not be assailed by his party press. To this expression Bradley took violent exception and, with his wonderful talent for discovering evil where none exists, insisted on construing it into an insult to Mr. McCollum. In this week's issue he characterises a subsequent article of ours, denying the intention of insult, as a "bare faced and stupid falsehood." Hard words, it is well known, butter no parsnips, and Bradley's course is so plain in the matter that his assumed indignation for Mr. McCollum would not for an instant close the mental orbs of an infant of three short summers. He thought he saw an opportunity to make a little capital, and thereby gain reputation as well as lucre, of the former of which, it may be said in passing, he stands greatly in need. Mr. McCollum being a man of sense was not deceived, and now Bradley, finding he has made a mistake, takes the back track after throwing out his remark about a "bare faced and stupid falsehood" to cover his retreat, and in the same article designates the Association "as the cheapest, most secure and best in the country" &c. The truth of the matter in a few words is just this, Bradley has made an ass of himself, as he generally does when opportunity offers, and as he does not seem willing to admit the fact, we will state it for him, for the benefit of such of our readers as may see his paper, and here we drop the subject.

To Democrats and Conservatives.

We commend to the earnest and careful perusal of our Democratic and Conservative friends the admirable address of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen, which we print in another column. After calling attention to the importance of the Fall elections, they make a strong appeal to all "Friends of constitutional, economical and honest government" to aid in overthrowing the present wasteful and dishonest party in power. Nothing in the address is more worthy of approval than this, that there be "no time lost in the discussion of dead issues." A more fatal mistake could scarcely be made than to saddle the party with matters which are past and irremediable. Active, earnest, zealous exertion—the exertion which arises from a conviction of the justice of our cause as well as of the necessity which exists for a change in the government,—will certainly result in victory. An opportunity is offered us to reverse the political majority in the House; let not so valuable a chance pass without an effort to avail ourselves of it.

The recommendation to Southern citizens to elect no man who cannot take the test oath is undoubtedly a wise one. It matters very little whether the election be legal, if the member elect be denied his seat by those having the power to exclude.

The address is in all respects a calm, well considered and timely one, whose principles if followed cannot but result to the lasting good of the whole country.

The Income Tax.

The Senate on Friday last struck from the Tax bill all the sections relating to the income tax, thus abolishing it altogether. This is certainly a step in the right direction and will be hailed as such by the country at large. The Finance Committee, however, have determined to raise the tax on sugar and restore the tax on gross receipts and successions and legacies. There is no need of this whatever. The abolition of the income tax will cause a reduction in the revenues of less than ninety millions of dollars, whilst the surplus, on the present basis of taxation is one hundred millions. There is no necessity therefore for the additional taxation contemplated. If with the income tax stricken out, the revenues would fall short of the amount requisite for the expenses of the Government there might be reason in laying additional taxes, but with so large a surplus it is wholly unnecessary. This principle of taking out of one pocket and putting into the other, is one which has characterized the whole financial policy of the Republican party, nor can we see any wholesome desire on the part of Congress to relieve the people from the burden of taxation.

Advertising.

We most certainly have always been firm in our belief of the efficacy of advertising, but we confess that the following surprises us not a little. It proves that even an alligator has more sense than some men, for he had evidently read his county paper.

"A family in Florida lost their little boy, and advertised for him in the paper. That very afternoon an alligator crawled out of the swamp and died on the front door step. In his stomach were found a handful of red hair, some bone buttons, a glass alley, a brass barreled pistol, a Sunday school book and a pair of check pants. The advertisement did it."

THE West Branch Camp Meeting Association is making active preparations to entertain and make comfortable the large crowd expected to be present upon its grounds to participate in the Camp Meeting which commences early in September.—*Mauch Chunk Times.*

And of course, Furey, our mutual friend Furey will be there with his usual rejuvenated look—grave-yard countenance and camp-meeting voice. And of course he will be there with "fruits meet for repentance."

An Address.

BY THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Democratic Senators and members of Congress, at a caucus held last night, agreed upon an address, which was to-day signed and issued, as follows:

To our Fellow-Citizens of the United States, Friends of Constitutional, Economical, and Honest Government:

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit some suggestions for your consideration. By the State Legislatures to be elected, nearly one-third of the United States Senate will be chosen. Nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon the coming elections, then, depends the question whether the Democratic and Conservative element in the Senate shall be increased and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives, and, as a consequence, whether we shall have a constitutional, economical, and honest government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extravagant, and wasteful and partisan rule; whether we shall have general, uniform, just, and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust, class legislation, with oppressive and unequal taxation and wasteful expenditure.

That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result is plainly apparent. The elections already held clearly show that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted if no blunders be committed by the friends of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely; if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to hope that their efforts will be rewarded by success. Let there be no dissensions about minor matters, no time lost in the discussion of dead issues, no manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling, no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for candidates; and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule.

And in this connection we beg leave to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States. Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives by electing men who cannot take the test oath, or who are under the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment; whatever may be said as to the validity of that amendment or the test act, you may rest assured that Senators elected by the vote of members of Legislatures who are held by the Radicals to be thus disqualified will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of the House of Representatives thus disqualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed; but, in the meantime, do not, we entreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the Democratic and Conservative force in Congress, and the possibility, nay, probability of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by putting it in the power of our adversaries to overthrow or disregard your elections. Signed

A. G. Thurman, O.	James B. Beck, Ky.
Wm. T. Hamilton, Md.	C. W. Potter, N. Y.
John W. Johnston, Va.	Sam. Hambleton, Md.
Garrett Davis, Ky.	J. Proctor Knott, Ky.
Geo. Vickers, Md.	S. S. Cox, N. Y.
J. P. Stockton, N. J.	Chas. Haight, N. J.
T. F. Bayard, Del.	S. S. Marshall, Ill.
E. Casserly, Cal.	S. L. Mayham, N. Y.
Thos. C. M'Creery, Ky.	John Morrissey, N. Y.
Willard Saulsbury, Del.	John Fox, N. Y.
Daniel S. Norton, Minn.	Wm. S. Holman, Ind.
J. R. Kendall, Pa.	W. C. Kerr, N. C.
G. W. Woodward, Pa.	D. M. Van Auken, Pa.
F. Van Trump, O.	James Brooks, N. Y.
Stevenson Archer, Md.	Albert G. Burr, Ill.
S. J. Hutchman, Pa.	Wm. Mungen, O.
J. D. Stiles, Pa.	D. W. Voorhees, Ind.
J. Lawrence Getz, Pa.	Peter M. Dox, Ala.
J. R. M'Cormick, Mo.	H. C. Calkin, N. Y.
Boyd Winchester, Ky.	W. C. Sherrod, Ala.
W. E. Niblack, Ind.	J. C. Schumaker N. Y.
O. Cleveland, N. J.	Wm. H. Barnum, Conn.
J. A. Griswold, N. Y.	Thomas L. Jones, Ky.
Fernando Wood, N. Y.	J. C. Ormond, Ky.
E. M. Wilson, Minn.	W. N. Sweeny, Ky.
Jas. S. Smith, Ore.	James R. Lewis, Ky.
F. F. Dickerson, O.	L. S. Trimble, Ky.
Geo. W. Morgan, O.	John C. Kino, N. J.
Peter W. Strader, O.	Thomas Swann, Md.
H. W. Slocum, N. Y.	John M. Rice, Ky.
John M. Crebs, Ill.	Samuel B. Axtell, Cal.
T. N. Casserly, Ill.	Chas. Eldridge, Wis.
Patrick Hamill, Md.	Geo. M. Adams, Ky.
Erastus Wells, Mo.	J. L. Cavanagh, Mon.
Jas. A. Johnson, Cal.	J. R. Shaffer, Idaho.
H. A. Reeves, N. Nukolls, N. Y.	James C. Nukolls, N. Y.
Ben. T. Biggs, Del.	Asst. A. C. Rogers, Ariz.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

At an adjournment caucus of the Democratic and Conservative Senators and Representatives the following Democratic and Conservative Congressional Campaign Committee was selected, to consist of two Senators and one Representative from each State, represented in the Senate and House by Democratic or Conservative members. This committee had power given them to appoint a Democratic and Conservative Resident Committee, to consist in part of their own members, together with citizens of this city, to the number that may be hereafter agreed upon. The following is the Democratic Congressional Committee:

Eugene Casserly, Cal.	Boyd Winchester, Ky.
John P. Stockton, N. J.	C. A. Sharp, Tenn.
Wm. H. Barnum, Ct.	Erastus Wells, Mo.
Henry E. Slocum, N. Y.	Chas. A. Eldridge, Wis.
John T. Bird, N. J.	E. M. Wilson, Minn.
Samuel J. Randall, Pa.	James S. Smith, Oregon.
Benjamin T. Biggs, Del.	James A. Johnston, Cal.
Frederick Stone, Md.	Anthony A. Rogers, Ar.
John W. Johnston, Va.	John C. Conner, Texas.
Francis E. Shober, N. C.	P. M. b. Young, Ga.
Phil. Van Trump, O.	Not selected, Ala.
Wm. E. Niblack, Ind.	Adolfe Bailey, La.
	A. G. Burr, Ill.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT ARCHBALD.—*Archbald, June 22.*—About five o' clock this morning one of the most lamentable accidents occurred in Eaton & Co's. mines that has ever happened in our village. It is presumed that about four o'clock A. M., John Atkinson, a mine contractor, went to work in his chamber, and by the time his partner and laborers arrived had a hole made by his drill and tamped with powder, and immediatly after it was fired. They went back into the chamber, when, owing to inadequate support, the roof fell and killed three and fatally injured the fourth. The names of the killed are: John Atkinson, Jr., who leaves a wife and one child, Patrick Nealon, single; Charles Grogan, aged 45, leaves wife and five children. Atkinson and Nealon were the contractors. Thos. Caffrey, another laborer, heard the scream of Atkinson and the crumbling of the falling roof, and at once ran to escape, but the huge mass of debris that fell caught him and crushed the lower part of his spinal column and probably disabled him for life; in fact, it is doubtful whether he can recover. It was about three hours before the bodies of Atkinson, Grogan and Nealon could be exhumed, when their lifeless remains were carried on the shoulders of their fellow-workman to the homes they had so lately left—*Scranton Republican.*

THE Dublin *Irish Times* says Charles Dickens left a fortune of £80,000.

Butler Again.

The "bottled" member from the Sixth Massachusetts District, Mr. B. F. Butler, seems determined that the epithets, so freely bestowed on him by his party brethren shall be fully deserved. He is not satisfied with the reputation of being the most impudently daring, and unscrupulous member of the House, but seeks an unenviable notoriety in a new channel. The following, taken from the records, will explain itself. If the House possessed the least consistency Mr. Butler would certainly be censured if not expelled. It is strange that the men of ability in the House, suffer themselves to be bullied and browbeaten by such a man as this Butler.

Mr. Randall rising to a question of privilege, charged Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, with having changed the record of debate in the *Congressional Globe.*

He said that during the debate on the Cuban resolutions he had interrupted Mr. Butler, when the latter answered him, and added—"now, I commend that answer as a...other illustration of the proverb that 'fools can ask questions that philosophers cannot answer.'" He, Randall, at once replied, "fools are sometimes honest, which is more than you are." He sent to the clerk's desk a letter from the publishers of the *Globe* stating that Mr. Butler had caused Mr. Randall's answer to be stricken out of the report. He now moved that the letter be referred to the committee on rules, to report whether one member has a right to change another member's language in the authorized report of the House proceedings.

Mr. Butler said he had caused the change to be made, because he knew Randall to be generally a courteous gentleman and he did not think he meant to use such language.

It was evident from his (Randall's) manner that he was not fully aware what he was doing at the time.

Mr. Randall thought that Mr. Butler had added insult to injury. He had used the language in a very cool moment and he now reiterated what he had formerly said in regard to Butler.

Mr. Randall's motion was then adopted.

Voudooism in Texas.

REMARKABLE NARRATIVE OF NEGRO PHRENZY—ASTONISHING ACTIONS.

On Sunday, the 15th of this month, at the farm of Mr. J. Wright, lying two miles east from Springfield, in Limestone county, Texas, an old negro woman named Jane, who, with her husband, lived on the farm, announced to the rest of the negroes on the farm, some eight or ten adults in number, that she had just received a revelation from God that the millennium was to come on Thursday, the 26th day of this month, and that the mighty "Ship of Zion" would come—water or no water—and take all those to glory who would follow implicitly the directions she (Jane) would give them, she being, as she avowed, the chosen instrument of God for their salvation. She first preached a whole day to a large congregation, and after having made many converts, she commanded them to burn one-half of all the household, kitchen furniture, clothing, etc., they possessed—no baggage being allowed—which they did in a mighty bon-fire. She next commanded them to cut up with hoes one-half of their growing crops, which they did, digging up everything by the roots; much of the corn was nearly waist high, and both corn and cotton were good generally. She then commanded that they give away half their *children, their wagons, horses, plows* and other farming utensils, which they did to several persons living near. Then came a command for both sexes to entirely disrobe themselves and pray and dance the "Holy Dance," which was implicitly obeyed. Many of the small children upon refusing to obey these orders were severely beaten, and one man who refused was very nearly beaten to death by the women. They were then made to partake of what she denominated the "Lord's Supper," the bread consisting of water and salads, and the wine of water and molasses. She said a human sacrifice was demanded, and accordingly stripped her own infant of its clothing, wrapped it in a cloth, and prepared to give it as a burnt offering, and would assuredly have done so but for the interference of some present who were not so insane. They were then commanded to kill all their dogs, which they did to the number of fifteen, and after some two days—these things all the time going on—they were all ordered by their leader to eat of the putrid carcasses, at which command; they, for the first time, evinced a disposition to "go slow."

While they were halting, their leader endeavored to show them how to "go through a dorg," but her stomach being of a different notion from her head, eschewed the repast, and speedily delivered itself of such wonderful morsels.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Isaac Durst, a gentleman living near, and who had desired to stop the insane proceedings before, but knew not exactly how to proceed, told her husband she was crazy, and to get a chain and fasten her where she could no longer do mischief. She at once fled and was pursued, caught, and secured, and at once the rest of her followers gathered round, and seemed, for the first time, to become aware of the mischief they had wrought. They thanked Mr. Durst greatly for breaking the spell Jane had thrown over them—went to their now almost ruined fields and commenced work in good earnest—the parties having kept and returned to them their stock, farming utensils, etc. They are now, however, without the necessary apparel and food to enable them to work successfully. The excitement lasted some ten days, and all that time no work was done by these deluded creatures.

Until the confinement of the old woman, every one of her commands were obeyed, and from what we have narrated none can doubt that if she had commanded her followers to commit murder among the whites, they would have essayed to do it. In the case of the negro man beaten, she commanded them to beat him to death unless he joined their band. But for Mr. Durst, he would have been killed outright.—*Fairfield (Texas) Register.*

SIOUX CITY, June 27.—The favorite wife of Spotted Tail died last Monday, just before the chief reached the agency. All of the presents given to him by President Grant and other persons were placed by him in her grave, and it was thought he would kill his favorite horse. Spotted Tail says his going to Washington was bad medicine.

GAME is very plenty on the Pacific road—that is euchre and seven up.

The Weather.

THE meteorology of the country has no doubt been greatly affected by the action of continuous networks of railroad track in modifying electrical conditions, and in further consequence of the late rapid absorption of iron in building, not only in New York, but in small cities and even villages. In fact, in view of the great alterations in method of civilization and of the perturbations of the past five years, it is obvious that the philosophy of the weather stands sadly in need of reconstruction. There has been no cold summer since 1836, which was a summer peculiarly distinguished by auroral exhibitions; though generally speaking, summers so marked are cool and backward. The season of 1864 was, again, one of great heat; 1868 and 1869, also, taken all in all, afforded a remarkable mean of heat for three months of the term. Both have, thus far, been exceeded by the month of June this season. The statistics of Nuremburg afford pretty accurate observations of European summers for seven centuries or more. In 1142 all the streams and wells of Alsacia were dried up, and even the bed of the Rhine was dry; 1152 was hot enough to cook eggs in sand exposed to the sun; 1160, hundreds of soldiers in the campaign against Bela fell dead with heat; 1276 and 1277, heat destroyed even the grass crop; 1303 and 1304, Rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube were so dry that a man could cross them dry-shod, 1393 and 1394, harvest wholly withered by heat, great numbers of animals dying of its intensity; 1440, extraordinary heat again; in 1539 and 1540, and 1541, the rivers mentioned were wholly dry a second time; and in 1556, a general drought pervaded all Europe; 1615 and 1616 were summers of terrible heat; and in 1638, for the third time, the beds of the great rivers were dry. In 1718 it did not rain from April to October; and the rivers mentioned were again dry; 1818 presents the greatest number of consecutive days of extreme heat on record—the mercury going up to 110 for fifty-eight consecutive days, and several times passing the 112 Fahrenheit. Last week the average temperature was remarkably high, intensifying on Friday and Saturday, which, being the third day, everybody expected a climax. Sunday, however, was equally uncomfortable, and yesterday did not present any moderation, except that occasioned by the afternoon symptoms of a thunder-storm, which was rather apparent than real. Who can guess whether the world is not to have a repetition of the fifty-eight days?—*World.*

Communicated.

PINE TOWNSHIP, June 25, '70.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN, *Dear Sir:*—I have just returned from a trip to North Carolina, and I thought a short letter might not be without interest to yourself and the readers of the COLUMBIAN.

Having seen many glorious accounts in Dr. John's newspaper, the *North Carolinian*, of the country in and around Elizabeth City. I paid the place a visit to see for myself. I found the Dr. at home and doing a good business. He and family are enjoying first-rate health He has a convenient office with everything arranged in the best style. He likewise has a large interest in a flourishing Bank there. *His private residence* is the finest and most comfortably arranged in the City. It has a beautiful yard and extensive grounds with flowers and shrubbery. I must say that I found his statement about the country perfectly correct.

Elizabeth City is beautifully located on Pasquotank river, an arm of Albemarle Sound. It has a very fine harbor from which there is a brisk and rapidly growing shipping trade to all parts of the world. The city is surrounded by as beautiful a country as I ever saw. The land is adapted for nearly all kinds of crops, and is fertile and rich. Corn, cotton, potatoes, peas and wheat can be raised at great profit and at much less cost than here at the North. The facilities for market are superior to any country I ever knew. The price of land is beginning to advance, though land which before the war brought from $25 to $60 per acre, can yet be bought from $10 to $30. Northern men are settling there very rapidly.

Everything in the crop line is much in advance of us. Dr. John has a clover field, the second crop of which was quite as large as our first crop here. The wheat harvest was about over.

I spent several days in the city and country. I found the people very hospitable and friendly. On Sunday I attended Friends' meeting in the morning, and heard an able sermon by Dr. Underwood. In the evening I attended the Methodist church and heard another sermon by Rev. J. A. Ross, of Duncannon, Pa., who was there on a visit.

The climate is delightful, and I found the health of the people excellent. There is a constant breeze from the ocean. Meeting so many Pennsylvanians, I scarcely realized that I was in a strange country, near 500 miles from home.

Respectfully,
JOHN F. FOWLER.

Daring Robbery.

A Bank Entered in Open Day—The Cashier Drugged and Sixty Thousand Dollars Stolen—Escape of the Robbers.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Mechanics' bank of this city was this evening, at 5 o'clock, the scene of a bold and daring robbery. Henry L. Pope, the cashier, was alone in the bank, when two men entered, one of them placing a knife to the throat of Pope, threatening him with instant death if he uttered a word; the other, taking a handkerchief saturated with chloroform, threw it over his face, and threw a shawl over his head, The robbers, as soon as the chloroform had taken effect, carried Pope to a room in the back part of the building and locked him in. The robbers then proceeded in a systematic manner with their work of cleaning out the bank. Sixty thousand dollars in money was secured and carried off, and $12,000 or $13,000 left scattered all over the floor. A clerk returning at 8½ o'clock discovered the bank-door open, and called in two policemen, who, hearing the groans from the rear of the building, discovered and released Mr. Pope from his disagreeable situation.

IT was regarded as a strong case of circumstantial evidence in a Pittsburg Court, the other day, when the plaintiff produced the skillet with which his wife struck him, and showed the jury how nicely the three legs fited into the holes in his head.

The Word "Rebel"—A Protest.

The following letter appears in the Richmond journals:

"*House of Delegates, Richmond*, June 10.—Hon. Hamilton Fish: To the instructions by the authority of the United States to the Marshalls of Virginia, or censors, we take the liberty to take exceptions. English, as well as American jurisprudence, not to invoke the aid of the constitution of our fathers, holds all men to 'be innocent until proved guilty;' and while mourning the loss of our liberty, as well as the loss of our braves who died in defense of it, we reject as inapplicable to any one among us of the word 'rebel,' and we therefore respectfully ask that it be stricken from the instructions, until some one or more shall have been duly convicted of the high crime charged.

Respectfully,
"W. MCLEABIN, and others,
"Conservative members of House of Delegates."

Latest News.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Advices from Southern Arizona, to the 20th of June, give particulars of the murder of Messrs. Kennedy and Israel, and the dispersion of their party. Mr. Kennedy lived on a rancho at Tucson. Mr. Israel was scalped, his legs burned off, his heart cut out and a coal of fire placed in its place. The remainder of the party reached Camp Grant. Their mules were captured and their wagons and merchandise destroyed. Gen. Cogswell ordered Lieut. Cushing, of the Third Cavalry, to pursue the savages. The Lieutenant discovered and surprised the Indian camp, killed thirty-five Indians, and captured two. He also destroyed the village and other property of the savages.

QUINCY, June 24.—The residence of Elijah George, near Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, was totally destroyed by fire a few nights since, in which three of his sons were burned to death, one two years old, the others twins, ten years of age.

The scene was appalling in the extreme, as the three boys could be seen running back and forth through the building seeking some avenue of escape but all were cut off, and in a few moments were enveloped in flames in plain view of the parents who heard their heart-rending shrieks.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

CORK, June 25—2 p. m.—The strike of the tailors in this city, which originated several days since, has gained gradually and augmented the strength of the movement, which is now of the most formidable character. The strike has extended rapidly, and the ranks of the strikers embrace workmen of all trades, who have quit work and joined the disaffected. In several places the riots have assumed a very serious aspect. Barricades have been erected and manned, and the authorities have been compelled to call upon the military for assistance. The obstructions are carried in every instance at the point of the bayonet, and the defenders are routed and driven off. Details of policemen patrol the dangerous localities, and the police authorities are doing all in their power to repress the disorders. The utmost alarm and consternation prevails among all classes. Trade has been paralyzed, and the consequences of the strike will be most disastrous in mercantile circles.

READING, Pa., June 26.—This morning the new and extensive car-shops of the Reading Railroad Company, in North Sixth-street, were destroyed by fire, which originated in the oil and common-waste closet. The shops were erected in 1865 and were the finest in the country. They were 710 by 68 feet. The walls were built of stone and spanned by three roofs of slate. The buildings cost about $116,000. Three hundred workmen were employed, nearly all of whom lost their tools. The loss is estimated by the Company at from $110,000 to $115,000; insured for $25,000. The origin of the fire is not positively known.

LONDON, June 27.—The *Times* considers that the fact of a Dublin jury acquitting James Barrett upon the charge of an attempt to murder Captain Lambert, a landlord, after the introduction of the most conclusive evidence of guilt, necessitates the inquiry whether Irishmen are capable of discharging the responsible duties of jurymen.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 26.—A boy named GAVEN, aged five years, was run over by a train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad at Lackawanna. His head and one arm were cut entirely off, and his brother, aged seven years, had one arm cut entirely off.

DOVER, Del., June 28—There is great excitement in this place to-day, it being the day appointed for the execution of Edward Darnell, colored, 19 years old, convicted at the last term of the court for the murder of John Hogan, a peddler, of Philadelphia, on the 19th of March last. Several petitions were sent to Governor Saulsbury, signed by prominent citizens of Dover, asking a reprieve or respite, but they failed, the Governor refusing to interfere.

In company with the Sheriff's Deputy, Dr. Hoskins and the prisoner went on the scaffold, where Dr. Hoskins read the Episcopal service and offered up a prayer. Darnell was then asked if he had anything to say, and in a clear voice said:

GENTLEMEN:—It is hard to die. I did not do it. William Loper did it. I went with him. He told me he would pay me for the robbery. John Young told me to go with him; that I would not be hurt. William Loper did it."

The cap was put over his head, the nose tightened, and at twenty minutes of two o'clock he was launched into eternity. He never moved after he fell, but broke his neck, dropping about six feet.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Committee on Judiciary this afternoon made a favorable report to the Senate in executive session on the nomination of Ackerman to be Attorney-General. The Senate, without objection or debate, confirmed the nomination.

LONDON, June 27.—The Earl of Clarendon, Secretary for State for Foreign Affairs, died at half past six o'clock this morning.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Harris Bailey residing near Somerville, in this State poisoned himself and three children on Saturday by giving them bed-bug poison, thinking it was whisky. The children all died. Bailey will probably recover.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A fire commenced in the woods on Long Island, Sunday night, and burned over about three thousand acres. Five hundred cords of wood were burned, besides miles and miles of fences. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Congressional.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 23.—Mr. Sherman called up the bill to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes. The amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read. The proposition of the committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections of the bill as it came from the House, imposing special taxes, was agreed to. The bill and amendments were then discussed at length.

HOUSE.

The House resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee of Claims to pay the European and North American Railroad Company $678,362, interest due to the States of Massachusetts and Maine, on money expended in the War of 1812. After an hour's discussion the bill was passed—yeas 101, nays 61.

FRIDAY, June 24.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a series of resolutions as a substitute for the House resolutions on the conflict in progress in Cuba, "declaring the sentiments of the people of the United States concerning Spain and her island colonies in American waters." Mr. Sumner urged their immediate consideration, but Mr. Casserly objected, and they were laid over and ordered to be printed. The tax and tariff bill then came up at the expiration of the morning hour. Mr. Sherman moved to limit debate on amendments to five minutes to each member, and said he would ask a vote on the motion to-day.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill were taken up as unfinished business of the day before. An amendment was offered that on the election by general ticket of two or more members in one State, each voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute them; and that the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Two attempts to move the previous question were made without success. After protracted debate, the bill and amendments were referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is regarded as equivalent to defeating the bill. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Mr. Butler from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate amendments to the Georgia bill with a substitute, which is the same as the bills for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with a provision giving those four States the right to organize a militia.

SATURDAY, June 25.—In the Senate yesterday, the Army Appropriation bill was reported with amendments, and the bill for the relief of the National Homestead for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, at Gettysburg, The consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill was then resumed, and the sections continuing the income tax, were stricken out by 34 to 23. Mr. Sherman asked a vote on the sections continuing the income tax on dividends and corporations, but subsequently asked to have the bill postponed till Monday. A debate followed, in which the rate on the income tax was criticised, and the bill was postponed till Monday.

In the House the Georgia bill was taken up, debated and finally acted upon. Mr. Dawes' substitute, with an amendment by Mr. Farnsworth modified by Mr. Dickey, was adopted. It declares the State entitled to representation, a legal Legislature having ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in good faith. Mr. Randall sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of correspondence between himself and the *Globe* proprietors regarding an omission in the regular published report from his remarks on the Cuban quesion of a retort to Mr. Butler. This revealed the fact that the latter had crossed the paragraph out of the reporter's manuscript which had been submitted to him. Mr. Butler replied that he had drawn his pen through the paragraph, but he had at the same time made a note to the effect that the report was a mis-report, as what passed between Mr. Randall and the Speaker on the occasion was omitted, and had signed his initials to it. Mr. Randall answered Mr. Butler by repeating the words which he complained had been omitted from the report, and a short but sharp personal discussion followed. At length the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Rules.

MONDAY, June 27.—In the Senate, on Saturday, a majority report was received on the petition of Davis Hatch, in connection with the Dominican Treaty, recommending an indefinite postponement of the subject. Mr. Schurz, from the minority of the Committee, also presented a report, and subsequently introduced a joint resolution relative to the same subject, and sustaining Hatch.

In the House, a report was received in reference to the attack made by Patrick Woods on Hon. C. H. Porter, in Richmond, in May last, recommending his imprisonment for three months in the jail of the District of Columbia. It was not acted upon. In Committee of the Whole the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was again taken up and debated.

SENATE.

JUNE 28.—The tax-tariff bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Finance Committee, stated as the result of the committee's consultation in regard to the bill that they had agreed to let all income taxes go in accordance with the vote of the Senate on Friday striking out the personal income tax. To make up for the loss of revenue they proposed to continue the tax on sugar as it is now, and also the tax on gross receipts. The income tax sections were then stricken out without a division, and a substitute adopted.

The following are the two sections reported by Mr. Sherman and adopted by the Senate as substitutes for the income tax sections stricken out:

First. That sections 120, 121, 122 and 123 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the acts of July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned, being taxes on dividends of corporations and salaries of Government officers for and during the year 1870, and that all such taxes shall be collected in the manner now or hereafter provided by law.

Second. That for the purpose of allowing deductions from incomes, any religious or social community holding all their property and the income therefrom jointly and in common, each five of the persons composing such society, and any remaining fractional number of such persons less than five over such groups of five, shall be held to constitute a family, and a reduction of $1,000 shall be allowed for each of said families. Any taxes on the income, gains and profits of such societies now due and unpaid shall be assessed and collected according to this provision.

HOUSE.

The funding bill was made the special order for to-day. Mr. Reeves offered a preamble and resolutions directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report to the House forthwith a bill refunding the present duties on all classes of salt fifty per cent. Adopted. The Speaker laid before the House a telegram announcing the death of Earl Clarendon, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The sundry civil expenses bill was taken up, and a number of amendments agreed to.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 29.—The tax bill was proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Yates, which was modified to provide that no duties hereafter shall be levied upon tea and coffee. After discussion the amendment was rejected. The House paragraphs relating to the duties on sugar were stricken out.

HOUSE.

Mr. Schumaker presented the memorial and resolutions of a mass meeting of citizens of New York, for the passage of laws by Congress protecting laborers and mechanics from coolies or Chinese imported laborers. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil-service appropriation bill, and after a number of amendments were agreed to the bill passed. Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported in accordance with the resolution of the House, adopted yesterday, a bill to reduce the duty on all kinds of salt fifty per cent., and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

The Commencement at the Bloomsburg State Normal School, June 23rd, 1870.

We have written on some former occasions of the beautiful situation of our Normal School, the well kept grounds, the vast commodious buildings, the magnificent hall, etc., and we shall now give a little sketch of the inside working of the institution, which, not only in regard of the former, but also of the latter, merits our full praises and places it foremost among all the institutions of learning in our country.

The examinations Monday and Tuesday afternoon, and Wednesday forenoon and afternoon did ample credit to teachers and scholars. But it is the commencement principally, which we shall endeavor to describe.

A very beautiful day brought visitors from near and far, and the road to and from the Institute was continually crowded with smiling brothers and sisters, happy parents and relations of the scholars.

The forenoon, mostly devoted to declamations and compositions interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, gave us a fair show of the talents of this school. Messrs. Case, Welliver, Barber, Snowden, Berryhill, Elwell, Kleckner and Funston, read well conceived compositions. Messrs. Kinney, Barch, Ford, Galbraith, Garman, Eyerly, Harman, Morgan and G. Clark, delighted us with their declamations. Mr. James Schuyler delivered a German poem, a very nice one, we should think, as a German lady at our right melted almost to tears upon hearing the familiar sounds of her mother tongue in an American assembly. The music was good—the Glee class understood well how to "paddle their own canoe." Misses Buckingham and Buckalew played a dance, that would almost have made oxen move to its measure. Miss Annie Hendershott's heart must be "sair for somebody," and Miss Eva Schuyler played a pretty piano solo.

If the forenoon was good, the afternoon was still better and in some particulars really excellent. The orations of the gentlemen were well conceived and well delivered. The "Sinking of the Oneida," by Mr. N. Funk, brought tears of compassion to the tender hearts of the ladies, while we could distinctly hear the gnashing of teeth over the wanton cruelty of the British commander. Messrs. Nuss, "Our Republic;" Ehrhard, "Science;" Bittenbender, "America and Great Britain;" and Burrows, "National generosity," did most creditably, while Messrs Little, Melick and Magee, thrilled our ears, head and heart with "Principle a Guarantee of Success." Mr. Melick with his decided "No," and Mr. Magee with his "success."

But gentlemen, be not angry, the ladies beat you, almost, in solidity and beauty of thought; surely and most emphatically in the delivery of their essays. Such clear, sonorous, we may say melodious enunciation we never heard before. Would that we could listen over and over again to the "Memory" of Miss Spear, to the "Influence of Surroundings," of Miss Finch, and to the "Keys," of Miss Breece, who reminded us much of Miss Annie Dickinson. Miss Armstrong's "Necessity of Exertion;" Miss Woolsey's "Self Reliance and Self Control;" Miss Schuyler's "Life Work," and Miss Rupert's "Finale," were the crowning efforts of these young authors, who joined to the ardor of youth the wisdom of old age.

Miss Barber played a very beautiful Piano Solo, the "Gypsy Queen." Miss McKelvy sang that beautiful Canzonetta in Questo Giulio's, "Baccio," and Misses R. Funston and Elwell, played well the "Marche des tambours," while the Glee class sang very well the "Herdsman's Horn."

The Dumb-bell exercise and the song of the Kindergarten, brought tears of gladness to the eyes of happy and interested fathers and mothers, and the medley of the nineteen ladies, changed most advantageously the somewhat monotonous programme.

What shall we say of the concert in the evening? It reminded us of a good long, old-fashioned thanksgiving dinner, while the fore and afternoon exercises resembled the first substantial courses of the overloaded table, the concert gave us the impression of the dessert. The former gave us the soup, the fish, the beef, the oysters, vegetables, hams, eggs, baked beans, etc. The latter, the preserves, cakes, pies and ice cream, the nuts, almonds, raisins and figs. No wonder that the dinner seemed somewhat long, no wonder that the stomach rebelled.

But pies and cakes and ice cream are not to be despised and many of the members that played and sung were highly creditable. So Miss Hendershott's "We Met by Chance," Miss Elwell's "Qui vive Galop," Miss Barton's "Mary of Argyle," the Instrumental Quartette, very skillfully executed by Misses Aikman, Lillie Funston, Dora Snyder and Allie Kuhn, Miss Sharpless's "Your Name," Miss Funston's "Feast of Roses." Miss Funston is not only an excellent player but also a composer. The final chorus was written by Miss Finch and composed by Miss Funston. The report of the Examining Committee was very flattering and is given below.

REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

To the Board of Trustees and Patrons of the Bloomsburg State Normal School and Institute:

The Committee entrusted with the pleasant duty of examining the classes in the several departments of the school,

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, July 1, 1870.

WANT of space prevents the publication of a communication from Black Creek.

WHAT a pity it is that our growing town has not got a park. Can we not secure a good location?

PAPER and Envelopes, and a general assortment of stationery at the Book Store.

WE announce this week the name of a candidate for Jury Commissioner.

SHOWER.—A refreshing shower fell on Wednesday last, refreshing man, beast and the vegetable world, and cooling the atmosphere most gratefully.

GOOD JOKE.—The Philadelphia *Post* suggests his Excellency, Governor Geary, for President, and R. W. Lathrop, Esq., for Vice President. Which would!

A VARIETY of Blank-books, Receipts, Notes Payable and Receivable, Deeds, Mortgages, etc., to be found at the Book Store opposite the Court House.

THE CROPS.—The hay crop this year is a magnificent one, and fruit promises to be abundant. The wheat will yield over half a crop on the average in this county, owing to the fly, hail, &c.

AMONG additions lately made to the Bloomsburg Circulating Library are Ten Months Abroad, Lothair Stepping Heavenward, Little Women, Only a Girl, Old Fashioned Girl, etc.

COURT HOUSE.—The Commissioners are having the iron fence around the Court House property, painted with coal tar, whereof the smell is most unpleasant. Paint of some kind has been long needed and we are glad to see the improvement.

HARVESTING.—Farmers near the town are fairly at work harvesting, one week, we understand have nearly finished. This is unusually early and is owing to the intensely warm suns of the past week or two following the continued rainy season.

INCONSISTENT.—The *Republican* takes us to task this week for publishing a *letter report* sent by a correspondent, which it thinks improper, but in the same column refreshes its readers with an article *not police news*, vastly worse than ours.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—Why do not the different Posts of the G. A. R. and Sons of Patriotic Order Sons of America in this county initiate some movement looking to the erection of a Soldiers' monument at this place? Let some organization take the lead and the people will help.

SERIOUS FALL.—W. H. Smith of Orangeville, whilst picking cherries, on Monday evening of last week, fell from the tree to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, fracturing his hip joint and bruising himself severely. The accident was caused by the breaking of a limb of the tree.

THE Baptist Festival.—This fair opened on last Saturday evening, and realized about $100. The attendance was much larger than was expected, and the cream ran out at an early date. The sale for the ivory gavel, the gold fish, the dressing gown was active, and produced much excitement. The Odd Fellows got this place won the gavel.

SUNSTROKE.—Almost all our exchanges are recording cases of death or prostration from the extreme heat. The best preventives are temperance in eating, drinking, and exercise. Keep out of the sun as much as possible; drink but cold water and less spirits; avoid undue bodily exercise, and you will be safe. If weather the "heated term" without serious difficulty.

MISSING.—John Wagner, aged about twenty-one years, six feet high, with a scar on left side of the face, wearing a blue suit, left his home on Friday the 17th inst. He has not been heard of since. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, Anna Wagner, Jaysburg, Lycoming county, Pa. Exchanges will please favor upon a poor woman in distress by copying this notice.

FINANCIAL FACT.—The glorious 4th of July, this year of grace, 1870, will fall on Monday, consequently on that day the banks will all be closed. Notes falling on the Fourth will fall due the day previous, which being Sunday, will make it necessary for all parties interested in negotiable papers to attend to the same on Saturday, July 2nd, in order to save protests. Remember this and save the costs and a visit from the Notary Public.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—Thousands of chickens annually die of gapes which would otherwise find their way to market. In place of remedying the disease, we give the following, by W. R. Burnell, Ridgeport, Connecticut, said to be a sure cure: "Mix in a tablespoonful of lard all the meal it will hold, and give a brood of ten or twelve chickens." He adds: "All that die from taking it all that die from the gapes after using it, I will pay for at any expense." Some of our readers try it.

THAT love is eternal, and cannot be killed by absence or the grave. And we are not surprised that MRS. BELTER of Williamsport, the next day after her husband's death, took the gold plate from his false teeth and got a jeweler to make a ring of it, so that she could wear her husband's foreman. She felt that she must have some souvenir to the sweet memories of the past. She thought this would be better than having the teeth altered to fit her next husband.—*Ex.*

LOCAL NEWS.—To fill the local column of a newspaper with spicy, readable items at this time of year, is nearly impossible a feat as to extract milk from a turnip. Editors, like nature, "abhor a vacuum" but that such a vacuum does exist at this present is undisputed. The truth is, that the farmer has been entirely too warm for anything to happen. Things don't take on with the thermometer among the nineties, and the community need not expect to be either shocked, or amused to any great extent until the weather gets cooler.

A WHOLESOME FIELD DRINK.—The excessive use of cold water during the burning heat of summer often results in serious and alarming illness. It is therefore advisable that some beverage should be substituted for it, of which the oppressed can partake with safety. For this purpose I am aware of no better or more refreshing drink than the following: Take of the best white Jamaica ginger root, carefully bruised, one ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce; water, six quarts, to be boiled for about twenty minutes, then strained; to the strained liquor add one pound of sugar, and when cool place it over the fire; keep it well skimmed until the sugar is perfectly dissolved, and then pour it into an earthen vessel, into which you have previously put two drachms of tartaric acid, and the rind of one lemon and let it remain until the heat is reduced to a luke warm temperature; then adda tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together and set by for use. The corks must be well secured. The drink will be in high perfection in four or five days. This is a refreshing and wholesome beverage, by one which may be partaken of without any unpleasant results even in the hottest weather.

GRADUATED.—Among the names of the graduates of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., we notice that of David J. Waller, Jr., of this place.

COMMENDABLE.—It speaks well for the good behavior of our citizens, that, although the Lock-up has been finished and ready for visitors for some time, no person has, as yet, been found desirous of testing its accommodations. We think that Bloomsburg stands high in the list of the moral and quiet towns of the State. For a place of its size there is very little police work necessary.

CORRECTION.—The advertisement published by us of the Orangeville celebration of the coming 4th of July, appears to have inaccurate in stating that Mr. Buckalew was to deliver an oration on that occasion. Another gentleman was engaged to deliver the oration and Mr. B. promised to accompany him upon the occasion but not to deliver a regular address. By some blunder an incorrect notice was furnished us, but according to the rule of printers we "followed copy."

HEAT.—We may fairly be said to have a genuine "heated term." From all parts of the country come reports of the intense weather of the past week. The thermometer has varied from 90° to 100° in the shade in different localities. Sunday last was a "scorcher" in this town, and night brought little or no relief. It is refreshing, however, to know that the corn is growing finely, and that the crops are looking better. A shower, however, would help things amazingly.

ARREST.—George Schenck, a colored boy about fifteen years of age, was arrested on Monday night last by Constable Woodward, on a warrant charging him with cutting a severe gash in the head of Nelson McCarty's little daughter by throwing stones. This style of amusement is much in vogue with the youngsters and should be stopped. Messrs. Robbins & Eyer some time since suffered a loss of nearly $100 from the breaking of one of their large plate glass windows, caused by stone throwing.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Hartford *Times* of Thursday, June 23d, gives a detailed account of the class day exercises at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. The poem written and delivered by Mr. Arthur Dyer is remarkably fine, its length however, preventing our publication of it. The chronicles of the class of '70 were read by Mr. George E. Elwell of this place, and were filled with humorous allusions, calling forth continual applause. The class of '70 is one of unusual merit, and its members will doubtless be heard of in after life most creditably to themselves and the institution from which they graduated.

SMALL THIEVERY.—Some rascal, having neither the fear of the law nor common decency before his eyes, broke into the spring house of John K. Grotz, on Saturday night last, and then and there did feloniously abstract all the butter contained therein, together with the plates on which it was placed. This sort of theft is always irritating, but it was rendered doubly so in this case, from the fact that this wretched pilferer did not leave enough butter for the morning's meal. In view of this fact, Mr. Grotz feels impelled to request one of three things; either a discontinuance of such visits altogether, a selection of some other night than that of Saturday, (as no stores are open on Sunday morning,) or the leaving of enough butter for breakfast next morning. This we must say is no more than reasonable and should receive the attention of the thief, aforesaid, whose better plan for obtaining butter, if his palate requires that oleaginous compound, would be to call on Mr. Grotz and beg a small supply. By so doing he would keep out of the clutches of the law, which, if he persists in his present course, will eventually place him where he will have time for quiet thought if not for repentance.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—The office of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, corner of Post Office avenue and Second street, a short distance from the post office, about noon to day was robbed of United States bonds and other valuable securities, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

LOCAL NOTICES.

DELICIOUS!—The ice-cold soda water, drawn from Marble Fountains, at Hendershot's Drug Store.

WANTED.—A journeyman tin-smith, immediately. Steady employment to a good workman. Apply to Smith Brothers, Orangeville, Pa.

DENTISTRY.—We had neglected to notice that Dr. Hugh Thompson has located as a dentist in Espy, and is attending to all the branches of that profession. He has been in practice over twenty years and fully understands the requirements of his profession.

DR SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is *warranted* to cure Catarrh in its worst forms and stages. The most painful cases are speedily relieved by it, and stoppages, offensive discharges, and tainted breath all yield to its wonderful curative powers. "Cold in the Head," dizziness and thin watery discharges are removed, the head cleared, the air passages opened, and relief and comfort afforded by its use. It contains no strong irritating, poisonous or caustic drugs. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. A. Pierce, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by most druggists everywhere.

DURING the last ten years inventors of the highest talent have directed their attention to improving the most valuable modern invention, the Sewing Machine. None have been so successful in combining in one Machine so many excellent qualities as the Singer Manufactaring Company in their new Family Sewing Machines. The fact that their sales during the last three years have been sixty thousand more than any other company in the world, is sufficient evidence that the people have learned from practical use which is the best. This Machine is constructed on approved mechanical principles, with all the late improvements for every variety of family sewing or heavy tailoring. It runs lightly, quietly and rapidly; makes the lock stitch alike on both sides; uses a greater variety of threads than other machines; is durable; not liable to get out of order; easy to learn; and requires only one hand to guide the work, enabling the person using it to sit in an easy and healthy position. It possesses all the good qualities of other machines, and is free from their objections. It only needs to be known to be appreciated. Every family desiring a perfect machine should purchase the Singer.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.25
Rye "	1 60
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	38
Flour per barrel	7 00
Clovereed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 65
Butter	20
Eggs	20
Tallow	10
Potatoes	25
Dried Apples	3 75
Hams	22
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	18
Hay per ton	18 00
PORK—	
No. 1 Mess pig	$22@23
No. 2 " "	$20@21
Bloom	$30

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 "	2 00
Siding " "	3 00

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

—A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

CIX.

DAVID—THE KING.

Some persons who have become historical characters, are so peculiarly distinctive, that they are known to comparatively a few of the human race; and to those only, whose studies or pursuits have led them, more especially, into those departments of art, science or literature, in which such personages became famous. Others are almost equally well known to the reading community, as they are to those who follow the same calling; enjoying, as it were, a sort of universal celebrity, confined to no clime, or race, or sect.

As history has been written heretofore, unless a man wore a crown, or headed an army, or murdered a king, he was likely to die without leaving a name to posterity. The humble artisan, or the starving author, albeit both were creating imperishable works, destined at some future period to arouse a nation from years of apathy, were forgotten amid the turmoil that followed; and unless they could buckle on the armor and rule the whirlwind they had raised, they were set down as the mere machines of the day; while the personages who had been cast to the surface by the revolutions, at once became hedged round with a sort of divinity, and arrogated to themselves the honor of originating *that*, which had in truth originated them.

Usually, in profane history, the only sights which have been shown us, were those of battle and blood; and the only characters with which we became intimately acquainted, were those, who for the time being, directed the course of armies. The long, and secret, and invincible struggle for certain political rights, and religious tolerations, were either entirely forgotten, or not considered worthy of even a passing notice; but when the long preparing disaffection breaks out into open rebellion, then the historian seizes the pen, and the painter his pencil, and the events of the hour are chronicled, perhaps faithfully, often, however, with a party prejudice.

Until very lately, we have been left in darkness, forced to grope our way amid our many conjectures, ignorant as to the causes of well known events, or the first illegal encroachments, which led to certain results disastrous to despotism, but glorous to liberty. We are happy to say, that for profane history a brighter day is dawning. The mantle of Clio has fallen upon the shoulders of Motley, of Irving, of Prescott, of Macaulay, and of Hallam. In them we find much of the philosophy of history, we are made acquainted with the deep and latent cause, with the very foundation and material of history, as well as the natural and incidental results of those causes. It is not merely the naked facts, connected with a particular transaction, but also the cause, which makes history valuable.

No matter how charming may be the narrative, no matter how artistically, great events are woven and connected to each other; it is not in the field or cabinet, that we are made to comprehend the cause of a public movement; but in the workshop of the mechanic, at the plow of the husbandman, at the fire-side of the day-laborer. Perhaps every important revolution has gone through a long course of preperation, and that preparation has been among those who had not before that, figured either in politics or history. Here, then, should the historian go to collect his materials and facts, and this is the narrative which makes history, and makes it valuable.

Whether our successful modern historians took their hint from the Sacred Writings, of course we can only conjecture. It is there that we find history related and written as it should be, and to that Book we can always turn for a splendid specimen of unvarnished narrative, speaking of people as they are, "extenuating nothing, nor setting down aught in malice."

It is our intention to speak of the celebrated personage whose name stands at the head of this article, as a man, and as a king. Whether we shall differ materially from others, in our estimate of his character, remains to be seen. Certain it is, that we all must judge of him as we find him in Holy Writ, for in his case no factious, or zealous, or time-serving historian, has transmitted a one-sided view of his pretensions to fame and respect; but men who had no sinister object to subserve, no motive to conceal or misrepresent, but whose great mission was the cause of truth. From the writings of the Prophets, from the records of the Chroniclers, we take our history of David.

The future King was but a lad, when the Prophet Samuel annointed Saul to be King over Israel, by the command of God. Saul seems to have been a very warlike King, "and fought against his enemies on every side," "and there was sore war against the Philistines all the days of Saul; and when Saul saw any strong man or any valiant man, he took him unto him." This fact accounts for the part that the then Shepherd of Bethlehem afterwards played in the tragic history of Saul, for David proved himself a "valiant man." When a young man, the Psalmist seems to have been bashful and modest to a degree, nor had his father and family any great opinion of his merit. He was smaller in stature than any of his seven brethren, and if we are to judge by the orders to Samuel, he must have been remarkable in this regard, for the Seer was ordered not to look "on the height of his stature." Still he was esteemed, even before his encounter with Goliah of Gath, "a mighty valiant man, and a man of war." Nothwithstanding that he was thus held, and also that Samuel, the Seer, had sometime previously anointed him as King, to succeed Saul, yet we still find him employed in the business of keeping his father's sheep, and amusing himself during the intervals in playing upon the harp. In fact, he was already celebrated as a musician—he "was cunning in playing;" and that he had a great reputation that way, is evident from the circumstance, that even the servants of Saul knew of his talents.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A POLITE MAN.—My deceased uncle, says a humorous writer, "was the most polite man in the world. He was making a voyage on the Danube, and the boat sunk. My uncle was just on the point of drowning. He got his head above water for once, took off his hat and said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, will you please excuse me?' and downho went."

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county, requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1870, between the hours of three o'clock and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, to select two Congressional conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress; two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly; to nominate one person for Associate Judge; one person for Sheriff; one person for Jury Commissioner, one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner, and one person for County Auditor; To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Chairman.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST, *
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH, *
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM, *
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN, *
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER, *
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

MATHIAS KLINE, *
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE, *
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY, *
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER, *
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE, *
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN P. HANNON, *
CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

ISAAC McBRIDE, *
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled the "Catawissa Deposit and Saving Bank," to be located at Catawissa, Col. co., Pa., with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Catawissa, July 1, 1870-6m.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Jos. L. Shannon & Co. or Jos. L. Shannon are hereby notified that the books are in the hands of T. J. Morris. They will please call and settle on or before August 1st, or they will be collected according to law.

JOS. L. SHANNON.

Bloomsburg, July 1, 1870-3t.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1205 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

je2?70-1y.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

We will meet at Mr. Isaac Klinganon's, in Beaver twp., on Thursday the 7th day of July next, from 12 o'clock, M. to 2 P. M., to let contract to move the covered Bridge at that place to a point about ¼ mile up creek. New lap shingles clear of sap, to be used. The bridge to be same length as old one; wing walls to be about same as old ones. Abutments to be 13 feet above low water mark. Plan and specifications can be seen on the ground at day of letting or at this office in the meantime. All communications relating this matter will be properly attended to.

DAVID YEAGER, }
WM. G. QUICK, } Commrs.
CYRUS ROBBINS, } of Col. Co.

Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office, }
Bloomsburg, June 24, 1870. }

RULE ON THE HEIRS OF SARAH A. BOWMAN.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Thomas Bowman, Henry Bowman, Wesley Bowman, Hiram Bowman, S. B. Bowman, George L. Bowman, Mahassa Bowman, John Bowman, Mary Intermarried with Phillip Mowery, Penina Smith, Henry Bowman, Andrew Bowman, John Bowman, Celestia Miller, widow of William Miller, Matilda Bitter, wife of Wm. T. Ritter, Jane, wife of Thomas Culver, Martha Bowman, Joseph P. Bowman and said Martha being a minor, who has for her guardian Isaac Bowman, Heirs and Legal Representatives of Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting:* You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 6th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, June 24, 1870-4w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday, July 2, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit, situate in the town of Montana, township of Conyngham, Columbia county, bounded on the east by a fifteen foot alley, on the south by lands of the estate of Peter Helwig, on the west by Centre street, being fifty feet in width as laid out on map of said town.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph U. Leiby.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, June 17, '70. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, on the premises on Wednesday, July 6, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the interest of William D. Albertson in the following real estate, situate in Greenwood township in the county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of John Staley, on the east by lands of Joseph Keller, on the south by lands of Aaron Reece, on the west by lands of Andrew Gray, containing about fifty acres. Also the interest of said William D. Albertson, in a certain lot of ground situate in the township of Greenwood, aforesaid, and bounded on the north by lands of Almira Albertson, on the east by lands of John Moore, on the south by lands of Joseph Keller, on the west by lands of Aaron Reece and others, containing fifty acres more or less, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and frame barn, with other appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William D. Albertson.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, June 17, '70 Sheriff.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Bellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, June 17, 1870-1f

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs, Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain: it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

HON. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
HON. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
HON. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
HON. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
HON JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
HON. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

jl1?0-1y.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF HENRY YOST, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Yost, late of Locust twp, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Elizabeth Yost and Jacob Stine of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

ELIZABETH YOST,
JACOB STINE,
may20?0-6w. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEMON, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Cyrus B. White, of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

CYRUS B. WHITE,
je10?0-6w. Executor.

WIDMYER & JACOBY

EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA. are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN YEAGER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Yeager late of Locust twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wellington Yeager residing in Roaringcreek twp., Col. co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

WELLINGTON YEAGER,
je3?0-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JAMES EMMITT, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Emmitt, late of Hemlock twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Andrew J. Emmitt and Christian E. Emmitt of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

ANDREW J. EMMITT,
CHRISTIAN E. EMMITT,
je3?0-6w. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF BALTZER ESSICK, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Baltzer Essick late of Madison township in Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William McBride of White Hall Montour county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. WILLIAM McBRIDE,
je3?0-6t. Administrator.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 9th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Jacob Wanich, administrator of Lydia Wanich, late of Bloom township, in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a

HOUSE AND LOT

situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, bounded by lands of M. C. Woodward on the east, on the south by an alley, on the west by lot of Peter Jones, on the north by Main street of said town.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property; one-fourth less the ten percent. to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; the balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the time the purchaser gets possession of the said premises.

JACOB WANICH,
je17?0-4w Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Isaac Tyler, guardian of the persons and estates of John, Tyler, Mary Emma Tyler and Hellen Elizabeth Tyler, minor children of Susan Tyler, late of Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, three undivided fourth parts or certain *real estate, situate in East Bloomsburg*, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by a lot laid out for Jacob Fisher, and on the west by Iron street, containing 102 feet on said Iron street, and extending back of an equal breadth to said alley on the east, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and frame stable. The remaining undivided fourth part of said real estate will be sold at the same time and place by the eldest son of said Susan Tyler, deceased, so that the purchaser will get a good title to the whole of said real estate. The said real estate will be sold together, or in two lots to suit purchasers. Late the estate of said deceased situate in the town of East Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, and to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage, on the premises. ISAAC TYLER,
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870. Guardian.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Mary Hopp, administratrix of George Hopp, late of Roaring Creek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public vendue on the premises all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaring Creek township, said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone and running thence by lands of John Heinbrock, south eighty-seven degrees west, one hundred and forty-four perches and eight-tenths to a stone; thence by lands of John Hughes, north nine and a half degrees west, one hundred and three perches to a stone; thence by lands of Jacob Fisher, north, eight and a half degrees east, fifty-two perches to a stone; thence by lands of George Bitner, south, eighteen degrees east, thirteen and eight-tenths perches to a pine knot; thence north seventy-nine and three-quarter degrees east, ninety-one perches to a stone; thence by lands of Benjamin Sharpless, south nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and seven and five-tenth perches, to the place of beginning.

CONTAINING 87 ACRES

and one hundred and thirty-three perches. Conditions made known on day of sale.

MARY RUPP.
Roaringcreek, June 10, 1870. Administratrix.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale about

90 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Kline, Daniel Shultz, Jacob Ash, Jacob Beishline and others, Fifteen acres of which is cleared land. It also contains a good young orchard,

A FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

and a never failing spring of water. Also a first class

SAW AND LATHE MILL.

The balance of the tract is heavily timbered with oak, white pine, &c.,

For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned. The actual number of acres will be determined by survey.

Benton, June 24, 1870-tf WM. APPLEMAN.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 16th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas C. Fowler, one of the administrators of Benjamin Fowler, late of Centre twp., Columbia co., dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a

A LOT OF GROUND

situate in Centre township, Columbia county, described as follows; Bounded on the north by lands of John Fester, on the east by lands of Gilbert H. Fowler, on the south by lands of Fred. Shaffer and on the west by the same, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn and out buildings

CONTAINING EIGHT ACRES,

The petitioner therefore prays the Court to order the sale of the said real estate for payment of the debts, &c., of the said decedent.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Dig Around the Trees.

This advice needs to be repeated daily. Every farmer knows that a hill of corn or potatoes will not amount to much unless cultivated, and yet there are many who will neglect to give the same care to a tree, which is worth a hundred hills of either of the former. In rich soils, trees may grow rapidly without cultivation, and no amount of grass or weeds will retard them; but there are other things besides growth to be looked after. If the weeds and grass are allowed to grow up around the stems of apple, peach, or quince trees, the bark will become soft near their base by being shaded, and thereby be in a suitable condition for the reception of the eggs, which will eventually become peach or apple borers. Take any dozen young apple-trees in sections where the apple-tree borer is abundant, and allow a portion to be choked with weeds, and the remainder well cultivated, and then watch the result. From our own experience, we believe that the chances are nine to one in favor of those cultivated being exempt from this pest. The same is true in regard to many other trees which are liable to the attacks of various species of insects. Young evergreens should never have their lower branches shaded with weeds and grass, and the soil as far as the lower branches extend should be stirred at least once in two or three weeks during the entire summer, or else apply some kind of mulching that will effectually keep down the weeds. When the trees become large and strong, these precautions will not be necessary. Every blade of grass or small weed that is allowed to grow about the stems of young trees will rob the soil of moisture, and this fact alone ought to be sufficient to make every one practice thorough and careful culture.—*Hearth and Home.*

How to Use Hen-Manure.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* thus records his experience in the use of hen-manure;

"The writer has managed with hen-manure the past ten years, in the following manner: His farm consists of fine, loamy land, lying on the banks of the Merrimack. In 1859, at the suggestion of an aged uncle, he made his first experiment in applying hen-manure, with moderate expectations of an improved crop of corn and potatoes. The ground in thick sward was broken up the previous fall, thoroughly harrowed in spring, and planted May 15th, with an early, eight-rowed corn, one acre by measure. The hills were opened by a man with a hoe. Six barrels of hen-manure compost were evenly distributed in the 3600 hills, giving a fair-sized handful to each hill, dropped by a man carrying it in a basket. This compost was covered three-quarters of an inch with a hoe, and patted lightly. Then the corn was dropped and covered one inch with a hoe. Two men planted the acre in one day. That spring was unusually dry, and corn came up badly and unevenly. But on this piece, every hill, and apparently every kernel came up in seven days."

Hen-manure is among the best of fertilizers, and each dozen hens should make, with the added muck, at least four barrels a year.

Its application to any crop should be carefully made. If the land is mellow a handful dropped in the furrow, and anywhere from half an inch to an inch of dirt brushed over it with the foot, will be an ample and quick covering after which any seed can be dropped without fear of injury.

Since there is so much more attention paid to the rearing and care of poultry than formerly, we hope that this source of profit will not be overlooked, and that the gardens and corn-fields will show that all this fertilizing material has been carefully saved.

Thinning Out Fruit.

The over abundant bloom and prospect of fruit this year will make many hearts rejoice, but will lead many to neglect their trees. At no time will they need greater attention and care than now. If allowed to overbear this year, the chances are that the tree will suffer an injury and overstrain, that will last for years ahead. The opportunity is favorable *now* to save them by *frequent thinning*. Go through the orchard, thin out one-half of all the fruit; or say one-third at first and the balance afterward. The tree, thus relieved of an immense number of small specimens, demanding sustenance, will now concentrate it all upon the remaining fruit, causing it to attain an unusual size, flavor and handsome appearance. Such fruit will always sell handsomely and readily, while a vast mass of mediocre fruit often is passed by without a purchaser. To many it seems paradoxical to cut off one-half of a fruit crop in order to realize a greater profit; but it has been proved so often to our own satisfaction that we practice it now as constantly as we cultivate the ground. *Now is the time*, in June and July, to carry out this plan; and every week the good orchardist will visit his trees and clip off the superfluous or inferior fruit.—*N. Y. Observer.*

BIRDS.—The people in the various parts of the country are beginning to learn that if they would have large crops of fruit they must spare the birds. Even the blackbirds and crows are found to be of service in the extermination of destructive worms and insects.

For every grain of corn the crow appropriates he devours a myriad of worms and insects. For every cherry or berry that a little bird devours he saves to the owners of the trees a quart of the precious fruit. In cities and their suburbs, where the salvation of growing fruit is not so much of an object as protection from worms and disagreeable boys, the presence of birds is most essential. If they are allowed to breed and are not molested, but allowed to fly about at will, they increase with amazing rapidity, and learn to make homes of the most frequented places.

SAID an Irishman to the telegraph operator, "Do you ever charge anybody for the address in a message?" "No," replied the operator. "And do ye charge for signing his name, sir?" said the customer. "No, sir." "Well, then, will ye please send this? I just want my brother to know I am here," handing the following: "To John McFlinn, ——, at New York.——(signed)——Patrick McFlinn." **It was sent as a tribute to Patrick's shrewdness.**

How to Get Big Crops.

As a rule farmers are much more ambitious to get big prices, than big crops. There are a few farms whose average production could not be doubled in a very short time by more capital and labor. It is safer to use capital in farming than in any other business. The credit of the plow is quite as good as that of the loom and anvil; and the capital will come, if it is called for. Use more manure, and get thirty bushels of wheat where you now get fifteen, and eighty bushels of corn where you now get forty. The quantity of grain per acre is mainly a question of manure and tillage. A big compost-heap makes a full grain bin. With high manuring, the soil needs deeper stirring and a gradual bringing up of the subsoil to the surface. With the present horse harrows and cultivators, nearly all the cultivation can be done by horse-power, at great saving of expense and great increase of the crops.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN.—It is frequently the case that in passing through corn-fields in autumn, we find the space between the rows occupied with sturdy weeds; sometimes the spurious vegetation completely overtops the maize and "casts it into the shade." Now, we would inquire, is it not much better and more prudent, in every sense of the word, for the farmer to occupy the soil monopolized by the exhausting weeds with some crop that will contribute to his resources, than to have it filled with such productions, and which will not only "sap the land" most wretchedly, but foul it by the dissemination of their minute and multitudinous seeds? Certainly no farmer can doubt the affirmative. By sowing the Purple Top Turnip seed at the last dressing of the corn crop, or sowing just before a rain and allowing that to cover it, he can have a hundred bushels of good turnips per acre if the soil be rich and well cutivated, instead of a host of worthless and pestilent weeds.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Three Spinsters.

There was once a lazy girl who could not spin, and let her mother say what she would she could not get her to work. At last the mother, getting both angry and impatient, gave her a blow, which made the girl cry very loud. Just then the Queen passing by, heard the noise, and stopping the carriage, she stepped into the house and asked the mother why she beat her daughter in such a way that the passers-by in the street heard her shrieks. The mother, however, was ashamed that her daughter's laziness should be known, and said, "I cannot make her leave off spinning; she will spin for ever and ever, and I am so poor I cannot procure the flax." The Queen replied, "I never heard of anything I like better than spinning, and I am never more pleased than when the wheels are whirring. Let your daughter go with me to the castle; I have flax enough, and she may spin as much as she pleases." The mother was very glad at heart, and the Queen took the girl home with her. As soon as they entered the castle she led her up into three rooms, which were all full of the finest flax from top to bottom. "Now, spin this flax for me," said the Queen; "and, when you have prepared it all, you shall have my eldest son for a husband. Although you are poor, I do not despise you on that account; your unwearied industry is dowry enough." The girl, however, was inwardly frightened, for she could not have spun the flax had she sat there from morning to night until she was three hundred years old. When she was left all alone she began to cry, and thus she sat three days without stirring a hand. On the third day the Queen came, and when she saw that nothing was yet spun she wondered; and the maiden excused herself by saying that she had not been able to begin yet, on account of her great sorrow at leaving her mother's house. So the Queen was satisfied; but on leaving she said, "You must begin to work for me to-morrow."

As soon as the girl was again alone, she knew not how to act or help herself, and in her vexation she went and looked out of the window. She saw three women passing by; the first of whom had a broad, flat foot, the second such a large under-lip that it reached nearly to her chin, and the third a very big thumb. They stopped before the window, and, looking up, asked the girl what she wanted. She told them her trouble, and they offered her their help, saying, "Will you invite us to the wedding, and not be ashamed of us but call us your aunts, and let us sit at your table? If you do all these, we will spin the flax in a very short time for you."

"With all my heart," replied the girl "come in, and begin at once." Then she let in these three women, and, making a clear place in the first room, they sat themselves down and began spinning. One drew the thread and trod the wheel, the other moistened the thread, and the third pressed it and beat with her fingers on the table; and as often as she did so a pile of thread fell on the ground, which was spun in the finest manner. The girl hid the three spinsters, however, from the Queen, and showed her, as often as she came, the heaps of spun yarn; so that she received no end of praise. When the first room was empty, the three women went to the second, and at length to the third, so that soon all was cleared out. Now the three spinsters took leave, saying to the girl, "Do not forget what you promised us; it will make your fortune."

When the girl showed the Queen the empty rooms and the great pile of thread, the wedding was performed, and the bridegroom was glad that he had such a clever and industrious wife, and praised her exceedingly.

"I have three aunts," said the girl, "who have done me much service; so I would not willingly forget them in my good fortune. Allow me, therefore, to invite them to the wedding, and to sit with me at table. The Queen and the bridegroom asked, "Why should we not allow it?"

When the feast was begun, the three old maids entered in splendour, and the bride said, "You are welcome, dear aunts."

"Ah," said the bridegroom, "how do you come by such ugly friends?" And, going up to the one with the big foot, he asked, "Why have you such a broad foot?" "From treading, from treading," she replied. Then he went to the second, and asked, "Why have you such an overhanging lip?" "From licking," she answered, "from licking." Then he asked the third, "Why have you such a broad thumb?" "From pressing the thread," she replied, "from pressing the thread." At this the Prince was frightened, and said, "Therefore my bride shall never touch a spinning-wheel again."

And so she was set free from the unlucky flax-spinning.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, and the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength, and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr870-1y.

NEW Book.—Agents sell 100 per week. Price $5. Address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Ct.

$25 A DAY!—9 new articles for Agents. Samples *free*. A. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

SALESMEN.—Send for Circular, a first class business and steady employment. H. F. HOWE, 37 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Meadville Theological School.—Unitarian; educates Ministers; $160 a year to poor students; begins Aug. 29. Apply to *A. A. Livermore*, Meadville, Pa.

CURIOUS, HOW STRANGE!—The *Married Ladies Private Companion* contains the desired information. Sent free for stamp. Address MRS. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

WE WILL PAY AGENTS a salary of $35 per week or allow a large commission to sell our new Inventions. Address J. W. FRINK & CO., Marshall, Mich.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$20 Watch free, given gratis to every live man who will act as our Agent. Business light and honorable; pays $20 per day. Address *B. Monroe Kennedy & Co.*, Pittsburg.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—"*Ladies of the White House.*" No opposition. Steel engravings. Rapid Sales. For circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y., Cincinnati and Chicago.

SALESMEN Wanted in a paying business. S. KENNEDY, 813 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION OR SOUL-CHARMING.—80 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal, at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 25 cts. in stamps, to T. WILLIAM EVANS & CO., No. 41 So. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A large 40 column paper. *Antiquated* in its ideas. Devoted to Sixteens, Poetry, Wit, Humor, *genuine* fun Nonsense (of a sensible kind), and to the exposure of Swindling, Humbugs, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving, "Evangeline," 1 1-2x2 feet, *gratis*, 20,000 circulation. *Money refunded to all who ask it.* It is wide-awake, fearless, truthful. Try it now. 75 cts. a year. Specimens FREE. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

PATENTS.

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ONE MILLION ACRES OF CHOICE IOWA LANDS

For sale, at $3 per acre, and upwards, for cash, or on credit, by the IOWA RAILROAD LAND CO. Railroads already built through the Lands, and on all sides of them. Great inducements to settlers. Send for our free Pamphlet. It gives prices, terms, location; tells who should come west, what they should bring, what it will cost; gives plans and elevations of 18 different styles of ready-made houses, which the Company furnish at from $250 to $500 ready to set up. Maps sent if desired. Address

W. W. WALKER, *Vice President*,
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.

A MODEL HOUSE.

Being a cripple, I have made house planning a special study. One built last season has proved a model of convenience, beauty and economy. Descriptive circulars of Plans, Views, etc., with general information of value to all, sent free. Address (with stamp or scrip if convenient), GEO. J. COLBY, Architect, Waterbury, Vermont.

$5. EMPLOYMENT. $10.

HUNDREDS OF AGENTS make from $5 to $10 per day, in selling our PATENT EXTENSION REEL AND SWIFTS, combined. Used in every family for winding Yarn, Silks, Worsted, &c. Winds full sized skein, and weighs less than one pound. AGENTS WANTED. For terms &c., address A. L. STARKE & CO, Auburn, N. Y. may13'70-1w.

NO NEW DISCOVERY!!!

It has long been known that the old established and well stocked FURNITURE & BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, Sr., are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in OIL or VARNISH; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING AND MATTRESSES, various sizes, cheaper than auction prices. Come and see, and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. R. LEWIS, Sr.,
1434 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Next door to cor. of Fifteenth St.
apr1'70-3m.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

n this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.19,'69-tf.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY,

MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his business from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse-Power and Thresher, (Improved), Carnell's Patent,

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

either overshot for Tread-Power or undershot with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of

MILL GEARING,

Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Slides for Saw Mills, the latest improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.

IRON KETTLES, BELLS

Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the improvements made on the power, by which at least 30 per cent. of the friction is taken off.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED

to give good satisfaction, and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.

Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.
Apr.9,69-tf Orangeville Pa.

Insurance Agencies.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.
Aug. 29,'69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$170,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Fulton	300,000
North America	360,000
City	450,000
International	1,000,000
Niagara	1,000,000
Putnam	350,000
Merchants	350,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville	500,000
Albany City	400,000
Lancaster City	200,000
York Horse, Death & Theft	65,000
Home, New Haven	1,000,000
Danville, Horse Theft	

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mar8,69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA

FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD,

BEST, PUREST, AND CHEAPEST!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

For Whiteness, Durability, and Brilliancy, it has no equal.

Sold by all dealers in Paints throughout the country.

BARKER, MOORE & MEIN,

SUCCESSORS TO

T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa., Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

DYESTUFFS, &C., &C.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our "First National White Lead," other parties have been induced to offer a spurious article under the same name. Therefore Beware of Counterfeits. The genuine is put up in extra heavy tin pots, with patent metallic wire handles, and the name of

BARKER, MOORE & MEIN,

On each label,

For sale by
MOYER BROTHERS,
mar2'70-1y. Bloomsburg.

WHITE LEAD! FIRST NATIONAL

This is NO PATENT MEDICINE HUMBUG, gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Saharah on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two Ships." It is a *simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific* for CATARRH and "COLD IN THE HEAD," also for offensive Breath Loss or impairment of the Sense of smell, Taste or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh. I offer, in good faith, a standing Reward of $500 or a case of Catarrh that I cannot cure.

FOR SALE BY MOST DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.

Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of SIXTY CENTS. Four packages for $2 00 or 1 Dozen for $5.00.

Send a two cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the Proprietor,

R. V. PIERCE M. D.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 832 ARCH ST., BELOW NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

is Receiving for the Spring Trade a large stock of the New Styles of

CARPETINGS

purchased at the lowest Gold Rates, and will be sold at a great reduction from last season's prices.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS at $1.50, and all other goods in proportion. JOS. BLACKWOOD,
mar20-70-3m. 832 Arch St. Philadelphia.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD

EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!

1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly for its Economy.

☞IT COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.

BUCK LEAD, is the Cheapest and Best.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK ZINC

EXCELS ALL OTHER ZINCS.

1st. For its Unequalled Durability,
2d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy,

being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world,

BUY ONLY

BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,

Prepared expressly for Painting

COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS, Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.

Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets,
jan28'70-1y. Philadelphia

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally tha he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

SPRING 1870.

FARMERS!

INCREASE YOUR CROP OF

CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND GRASS,

As well as

ADD TO THE FERTILITY OF YOUR SOIL By a Judicious and Economical mode of

MANURING.

GET THE VALUE OF YOUR OUTLAY THE FIRST SEASON.

OBTAIN BETTER FILLED EARS AND HEAVIER GRAIN.

KEEP YOUR SOIL FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS.

MAKE YOUR LANDS PERMANENTLY FERTILE.

Over SIXTEEN years of constant use, on all crops, has proven that Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate may be depended upon by Farmers.

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND STANDARD WARRANTED.

For sale by Agricultural Dealers generally.

BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers.
Office—No. 20 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.
mar1'70-6m.

WHY WILL YOU

RUIN YOUR EYESIGHT

BY USING COMMON GLASSES,

When you can purchase

LAZARUS & MORRIS'

CELEBRATED PERFECTED

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

They are recommended by the Faculty for Purity of Material, Brilliancy of Finish, and their Strengthening, and Preserving Powers, in which they excel all others. They last many years without change.

They can only be obtained in

BLOOMSBURG PA.,

Of Miss A. D. WEBB,

BOOK STORE, MAIN STREET,

Sole appointed Agent for this place. No Peddlers Employed or Supplied.

LAZARUS & MORRIS
Manufacturing Opticians,
mar18,70-1y. Hartford, Conn.

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further: for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the timepiece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful.* The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend. [je3'70-1m.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES.

(*Patented July 9th, 1867.*)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair.

Manufactured only and for sale by

McMILLAN & CO.
No. 63 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold at Dry Goods, Trimmings and Notion Stores.

N. B.—Single Box 25 cents; 3 Boxes, assorted sizes, 65 cts. *Mailed free* to any part of the united States, upon receipt of the money.

je24'70-6m.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 13th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

3.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FIRKE, Gen'l Supt.

Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SUMMER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, HOCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He nas constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of a very description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortmen of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A'good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

Nov. 5,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs.

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

in short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will b guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

MERCHANDISE

NO